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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915

DEADLOCK WITH GERMANY.

It now appears that a deadlock between Germany and the United States over the sinking of the Lusitania exists, and unless Germany yields diplomatic relations will be broken off.

The Washington administration demands that the sinking of the Lusitania be discovered, and Germany answers that the commander of the submarine acted on instructions from his government, that Germany accepted the principles laid down by President Wilson after the sinking of the Lusitania and then issued instructions to her submarine commanders to respect those principles in the future, but that to ask her to discover the action of the officer who ordered the firing of the torpedo, when he was only obeying his superior, is beyond the bounds of reason.

The president has but one answer. He will have complete discovery before he will take up any other question regarding indemnification for the lives lost. The German government seems to be as firm in its position as Washington is, and while the matter has figured very little in the newspapers of late, the question is almost as tense as it was at the beginning.

Berlin contends that in discovering the Arabie incident, which occurred after Germany had given orders to her submarine commanders to observe the principles insisted upon by President Wilson, and in agreeing to sign the question of damages to arbitration, good faith has been shown and that America can reasonably demand nothing more.

The president contends that the sinking of the Lusitania was a flagrant and wanton violation of international law and treaty obligations, and that Germany must apologize for the act. Thus the matter stands.

Unless Germany yields the result must be the severing of diplomatic relations, with the possibility that this step may lead to war.

The desertions from the Villa army have not been so numerous as the Germans generally had hoped for. The fear of having to go to work seems to be the trouble.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Possibly the study of geography and history is something of a tail with the editor of the Journal, particularly so since the world war began. It is only by studying the past and by understanding the geographical boundaries of the belligerents that we can ever reasonably comprehend what the struggle is about.

Germany wants a place in the sun. With a population of nearly 60,000,000, she has a territory a little less than that of the state of Texas; with a vast commerce she is confined to one principal port. Russia is striving for realization of her age-long dream of a warm water port. Great Britain needs to continue mistress of the seven seas, and practically every foot of land she holds is in effect an island.

In a military sense Egypt is an island. The Mediterranean to the north and the Red sea upon the east no more isolate and insulate her than do the Libyan desert and the Suez canal, as the Turks have discovered. Virtually Egypt cannot be divided except across the Suez isthmus. Never in history has it been conquered from west or south. The Libyan desert does not furnish enough men for an army of invasion, while the Sudan lies too hopelessly far away.

The Persians and the Arabs, like the Bedouin and Semitic Turks, conquered Egypt by way of the isthmus. But Turkey and her allies cannot do as much today, because not only must their forces cross the sixty miles of desert, but must also conquer the Suez canal.

The big ditch, which is the main prize for a new conqueror of Egypt, becomes itself a first class fortification, and when a Turkish force, some months ago, attempted an invasion of Egypt, it not only encountered the

Australian and Indian troops entrenched and ready for them, but shells from British warships in the canal tore up the lines and columns of assault. The British navy patrolling the canal seems nearly able to defend Egypt.

All the possessions which compose the British empire are in a military sense insular. Australia is an island-continent. South Africa must be invaded from the sea. Canada, the great exception, is in no danger from us. India is protected on its land side by the most gigantic natural barrier in the world.

Thus nowhere is Great Britain really a mainland power, and that characteristic has relieved her of necessity of maintaining a vast army, but the condition does require her to dominate the seas. With equanimity she looked upon the growth of the land armaments of her continental rivals. When, however, Germany commenced to build a gigantic navy, it was a direct challenge to the British empire, and sooner or later might war. England will not tolerate a real rival on the seas, and her intolerance arises from her necessity.

The necessity extends throughout all her domain, to all her possessions. It is Australia's, South Africa's, Egypt's and India's necessity as well as the necessity of her home islands. To Canada the necessity is not so apparent, because Canadian-American relations are unique in history. Nevertheless, Canada, for sentiment's sake, will give as much toward support of the British naval supremacy as New Zealand or Australia will give, just as Canada, purely for sentimental reasons, is pouring out the blood of her best young men in continental Europe for the cause of the mother country.

All of these facts, and a thousand more equally interesting, can be learned and understood by the advanced student in the common schools who has the advantage of a really fine teacher, and, though now, they never will be forgotten.

The policy of Great Britain in this war seems to be one of thirty days too late in everything.

"King Constantine is the champion this ice skater," says the Florida Times-Union. But every thin ice skater gets his, sooner or later, and it is likely that Constantine will go under pretty soon.

Mr. Bryan is sending the Commander, loaded with orations against peace, to every newspaper in the United States. But the newspapers know Mr. Bryan and his orations.

AN APPEAL TO AUTOISTS.

With no disposition to nag drivers of automobiles, the Journal regards it as of the utmost importance to again call attention to the dangers which arise from reckless driving.

Daily, on Central avenue between Sixth street and Old Town, the speed ordinance is violated. Every day there are near collisions due to careless cutting of corners and failure of drivers to slacken speed when coming into Central avenue from cross streets.

With the large number of cars on Central avenue, people driving into it should check their speed enough for safety. They don't. Many of them come into the avenue at higher speed than the law permits, and should be arrested, but the city police force is far too small to be able to look after any considerable number of offenders.

But probably the greatest danger comes from speeding on Central avenue. Only last night two cars were racing toward Old Town certainly at a speed of not less than forty miles an hour. At such speed after nightfall, no policeman without a motor-cycle can do anything more than attempt to get the number of the car, a difficult feat in the dark. The result is that the law now is being violated with impunity in most cases. It is not the fault of the police. The remedy lies in the automobile itself, except that the city might make stricter ordinances and impose heavier penalties.

We have had some tragedies and near tragedies. Every effort should be made to curtail the danger. Most automobileists are careful, but there are too many who are not careful and some are fools who will heed no warning unless it has sharp teeth in it.

For some reason the Kaiser has not been mentioning his alliance with God, so much of late. Maybe he is finding it a "scrap of paper."

The Duke of Manchester was shown to give a million dollars. Also he allowed the other fellow to walk the floor.

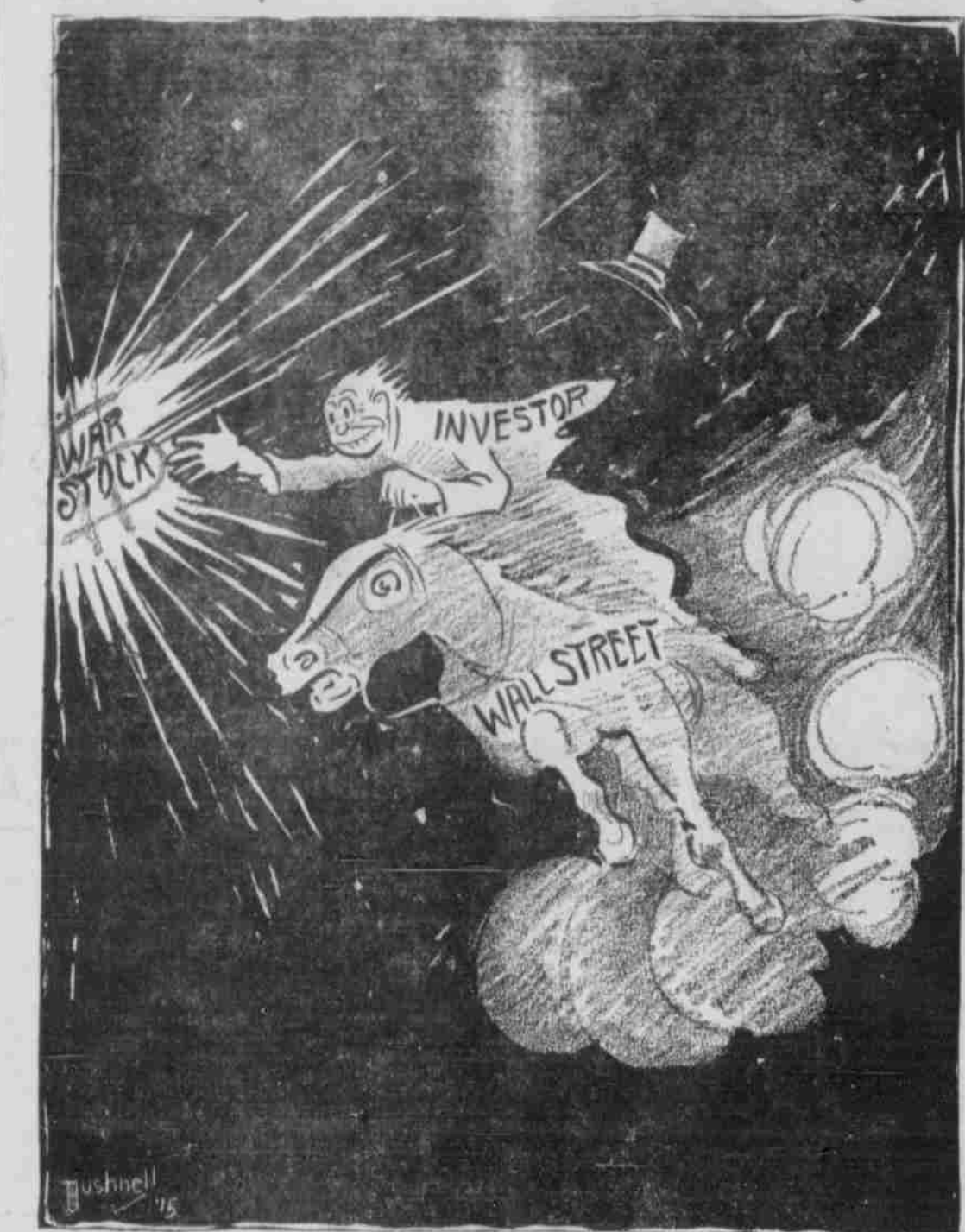
President Wilson has consulted with Speaker Clark on the preparedness program, and the speaker probably suggested that immediate steps be taken to fortify against William Jennings Bryan.

The teachers are here, and they play a good game of politics when occasion requires.

Senator Penrose quickly reconsidered his announcement. While he is a candidate for the nomination, he is not going to say anything about it for a few months.

A clairvoyant is out with the announcement that something of great importance is about to occur in the Balkans. She doubtless has been reading the papers.

Will o' the Wisp!



Judge Mann--Gentleman, Scholar, Above All Things a Good Friend

It seems impossible to believe that Judge Mann is dead. It is as if you had been standing on the street corner talking to your best friend, had waved "Adios" as you took your car and had arrived at the end of the line to meet his lifeless body. Two or three days ago he was walking down Central avenue chatting with friends and giving a genial nod to every other man and woman that he passed. Today we will stand with bowed heads above his grave.

It isn't because he had held high office, or because he was an expert lawyer, or because he was a successful politician, or because of any one of a multitude of his public activities that all Albuquerque pauses today to pay tribute to the memory of Judge Mann. It is because of his great heart that took in all of his fellow men in its sympathetic embrace. He was so thoroughly human because, whether we were high or low, he was "our sort of folks." But he chose back a son when we stood back to back with the fact that Judge Mann is dead.

The phrase "gentleman and scholar" is overused, but never did it fit so well as in describing Judge Mann. The kindness of heart, the sympathetic nature, the steady hand that set his heart as a natural standard were his. His neighbors had the respect that honors the very of Vera de Vera. He lived his profession, and was a hard student of the law. Many times it has been necessary for members of his family and his friends to pull him away from his books for the recreation that he needed.

He was born in an atmosphere of politics, and it was not natural that with his talents he should become at an early age a factor in public affairs. He loved the game for its own sake, and he played it with the skill of a master. With his education and environment it was impossible for him to be anything but a republican, and in an era of shifting principles and standards he stood steadfast to his first allegiance.

He could give blow for blow, however hot the fire he stood up and took his medicine. He never shirked at a fight. He never hesitated at a fight to explain. He knew that the man who gives hard knocks must expect to take them, and he took his without a whimper or a quiver. And out of the heat of the fight he brought a gold medal of bravery—a heart that beat so warmly for his fellow men.

Those who were closest to Judge Mann are thinking of him today not as a judge on the bench, but as a publisher, not as a lawyer, but as the genial friend who always had a warm word of welcome and as the man who could tell the best stories and tell them better than any man that ever lived in New Mexico. Look at the picture of him in Saturday's Journal, and you can almost hear him say: "That reminds me of the year about—"

And in spite of the fact that Judge Mann is to be his eternal resting place today, you will find it hard to believe a smile as you recall the irresistible humor of that story.

It was only a few weeks ago that a little party of Albuquerqueans found themselves in the town of Milbush. Those who know Milbush do not need to be told that the only hotel in the town was owned and operated by a somewhat picturesque lady of decidedly peppy disposition. If she likes you, there is nothing in the house too good for you. If she doesn't like you, there is no other hotel in the town, and for all she cares you can get out of town as fast as you can get on your feet.

Sitting at breakfast one morning our hostess told us of an occurrence

note, treaty, convention, protocol and proclamation. He is dead, but this is not a serious handicap in his position. He is found of traveling and has taken a bicycle trip in Europe every summer for nearly thirty years.

PERPETUAL FRANCHISES.

(Marion, O., Tribune.)
Justice of the Ohio supreme court has made the decision that there can be no such thing as a perpetual franchise in the Buckeye state. The finding was made in the case of the prosecuting attorney of Stark county against the Northern Ohio Traction company, which claimed an eternal and indivisible right to operate in that subdivision of Ohio by virtue of the original grant which stipulated no time of termination to the privilege.

RE-ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.

(Washington Magazine.)
During the past few decades probably every secretary of the navy assuming office has been informed of the fact that the percentage of re-enlistments in the navy was far short of what it should be for the good of the nation. The pay of the enlisted personnel of the navy is magnificent as compared with that accorded the enlisted personnel of any other navy. The average annual pay of the German blokadestrike is \$108, while that of the British is \$134, and ours \$181. The ration of the American blokadestrike is more extensive and varied as well as more nutritious and palatable than that of the enlisted men of any other navy.

A VOLCANO IN ACTION.

(Mrs. Jack London in "The Log of the Shark.")
Frequently Jack and I raised our heads to look at the pillar of flame coming to the spreading clouds and illuminating the sky under sides in long waves of fiery light. The next day it was a pillar of smoke that guided us, and the spectacle grows more impressive. The water is flecked with ash, and as the day draws to a close we can see the burning glare of the molten lava that plunges over the rim of the volcano.

With Scissors and Paste

OF DEATH.
Death's but can make tomorrow. Thou art dead.
With many a death of many a yesterday.
O something heart that looked the athlete's face.
And, trembling, fell upon the beaten course.
And looked, and saw with ever glazing eyes.
Some lower soul that seemed to win the prize.
Lo, death, the just who comes to all alike.
Life's sorry soles of tight shoes shall strike.
—R. W. M. Mitchell.

IN STATE DEPARTMENT 15 YEARS

(Pathfinder.)
Alfred A. Ades, who is the second assistant secretary of state, recently began his forty-sixth year in the diplomatic service of the United States. His appointment as secretary of legation at Madrid in 1876 marked the beginning of his connection with the state department. Gen. H. E. Schley was minister to the Spanish court at Madrid and Ades served under him as chargé d'affaires during his absence. In 1878 he was made chief of the diplomatic branch in Washington.

Soon after this he was made third assistant secretary of state and in 1884 was appointed to the post of assistant secretary of state which he held continuously until the present.

His duties consisted in carefully examining all diplomatic correspondence with a view of preventing the violation of any precedents and of making such changes as were deemed necessary. In his capacity of official letter-writer for Uncle Sam, he has drafted practically every kind of

By Bushnell Thinks Fire Whistle a Menace to People

Editor Journal:—In this age of modern invention statistics show that loss of life is becoming greater, not on account of modern invention so much, but rather on account of neglect on the part of those that operate, or are the guardian of those inventions that lessen life's labor. On our great railroads, and in every line of trade where man is employed as the overseer of great time and labor saving machinery, there have in the last few years been placed before us signs of caution, such as "safety first," "warning," "danger," etc.

One of our greatest railroads has a department whose attention is given to ensuring the accidents among its employees. Buttons are worn by those men that stand out as a signal to keep out of danger. Records of this department show that their men have a safe safety habit.

This article is written to call attention of our city administration that most modern cities of the size of Albuquerque are using a system for the safety of its inhabitants. The old-time cat-call whistle only calls out people to a danger zone when there is given to all our people the fact that there is a fire some place in the city, and conveys the intelligence of its location, where all the people may get in the line of danger, many times more disastrous to human life than the loss of a fire, which on the average is of small amount.

In cities where exists a paid fire department, the responsibility of taking care of fires is taken out of the hands of the "bucket brigade" and the citizens thereof. Men in most cases are employed that have a knowledge of the location of the fire or the fire alarm system that is placed in the central office of the safety department, and each sub-station is called by the central office by the same system. Men in each station are familiar with modern appliances for fighting fires, and are expert in knowing how to get the equipment to the fire in the least possible time.

Much less hazardous it would be to read of a fire in your city, than everyone to be called to the danger zone and in the path of the department, where so many accidents occur, by having all the city notified of the alarm. It is the duty of the safety department to see that all streets are in condition in case of fires; to know daily where any improvement is being made on our streets to see that careless street sprinklers do not make mudholes, that soon become stagnant, where they get their water from hydrants from sprinkling. If it is impossible to keep from spilling water at these connections, make provisions for the taking away of water that makes these places dangerous. Should public utility corporations leave their right-of-way in a dangerous condition that would make it unsafe for a run of our fire department, enjoin the evil by having our street department service to not permit any obstruction on our streets or highways.

Do not elect to office men for caring for our welfare that look only to the salary and the title of their office. Accidents will happen, it is true, but many can be prevented.

A house can be burned, and replaced, but a life lost is from our midst forever. The similarity in name of a lost life in a recent run of our fire department that temporarily caused grief in our home, until facts were known, prompts this letter.

Cut out the ancient cat-calls; be modern and down-to-date, protect the lives of our citizens, or let the whistle be known to our citizens as a sign to get to the cellar first instead of safety first.

W. E. DORFF,
Albuquerque, November 20.

ELKS' CARNIVAL IN CLOVIS RIOT OF FUN

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal.)
Clovis, N. M., Nov. 21.—The annual carnival of the Elks lodge No. 1244, B. P. O. E., opened here Friday night to a crowd that taxed the capacity of the large Elks auditorium, and continued to and including Saturday night, winding up in a riot of fun and frolic, such as the members of the audience here are famous for.

While there was plenty of amusement, there was also much of a



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THE S. FAIRBANK COMPANY
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GOLD DUST

plenty nature and plenty of food for thought in what the Elks have worked out. The carnival was planned for the purpose of showing people how they could live better and at less expense than they are now living, and to demonstrate to the citizens of Clovis that money spent at home, would go further and accomplish more than if sent out of town to the mail order houses. The commonest auditorium was well taken up with booths, tastefully decorated. Most of these signs were made by the members of the Elks, although some firms from a distance have entered exhibits.

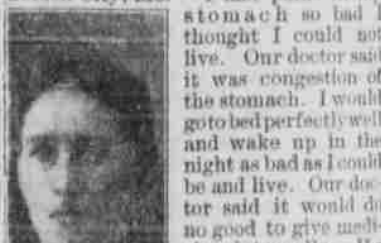
MARRIED DURING STATE FAIR; NEWS JUST OUT

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal.)
East Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 21.—A marriage ceremony performed in Albuquerque, on October 14, during the state fair, and kept a secret until today, was announced here by the groom after his friends had "got wise." Pascal L. Roseman is the man in the case and Miss Virginia Noble, assistant secretary of the Albuquerque Y. W. C. A., the bride.

The couple became engaged in Oklahoma City several months ago. Shortly before Roseman was sent to Las Vegas by the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., to hold a position in the Associated Press relay station here. It was not intended that the marriage be announced before next spring, but since the couple's friends have learned the secret.

Attacks of Indigestion

"I believe Chamberlain's Tablets have saved my life," writes Mrs. Maggie Col, Golden City, Mo. "I had pains in my stomach so bad I thought I could not live. Our doctor said it was congestion of the stomach. I would get perfectly well and wake up in the night as bad as I could be and live. Our doctor said it would do no good to give me medicine internally. He had to inject medicine in my arm. Since taking Chamberlain's Tablets I can eat anything I want without hurting me." This form of indigestion is extremely painful and often dangerous. By taking Chamberlain's Tablets after eating, and especially when you have indigestion, and weight in the stomach after eating, the disease may be warded off and avoided. Chamberlain's Tablets not only aid digestion, but strengthen and invigorate the stomach.



Chamberlain's Tablets

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for street, informal afternoon affairs or church, easily reproduced at home with little expense from the

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Fashions**
(Winter Quarterly)

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